

THE COMING ELECTION.

The Methods of Voting in Ancient Times Explained--The Origin of the Ballot Box.

The Fairness of the Nation--The Stronghold of the Government--The Ballot or the Sword.

T. De Witt Delivers an Instructive Sermon, Based Upon a Topic Now Engaging the Interest of Every One.

Special to the Gazette.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 4. At the Tabernacle this morning the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., expounded some passages of scripture upon the subject of the ballot box. He gave out the hymn: "Arm of the Lord, awake, awake; put on thy strength, the nations shake." The Doctor's text was: "Two cubits and a half was the length of it, and a cubit and a half the breadth of it, and a cubit and a half the height of it."--Exodus xxxviii: 1. He said:

Look at it--the sacred chest of the ancients. It was about five feet long, three feet wide, and three feet high. It was within and out of pure gold. At the top of it stood two angels facing each other with outspread wings. In that sacred box was the law, and there were in it a great many precious stones. With that box went the fate of the nation. Carried in front of the host, the waters of the Jordan parted. Divinely charged, costly, precious, momentous box. No unbelly hands might lay hold of it. It was called the ark of the covenant. But you will understand it was a box, the most precious box of the ages. Where is it now? Gone forever. Not a crypt of church or museum of the world has a fragment of it. But is not this nation God's chosen people? Have we not passed through the Red Sea? Have we not been led with a pillar of fire by night? Has this nation no ark of the covenant? Yes, the ballot box, the sacred chest of the nation, the ark of the American covenant.

It is the law, in it is the divine and the human will, in it is the fate of the nation. Carried in front of our host again and again the waters of national trouble have parted. Mighty ark of the covenant, the American ballot-box! It is a very old box.

In Athens, long before the art of printing, the people dropped public into it to give expression to their sentiments. After that, boxes were dropped into it by the white bear for the affirmative, a black bear for the negative. After that, when they wished to vote a man out of citizenship, they would write his name upon a shell and drop that into the box.

O'Connell and Grote and Cobden and Macaulay and Gladstone fought great battles in the introduction of the BALLOT BOXES IN ENGLAND, and to-day it is one of the corner stones of our government. It is older than the constitution. In it is our national safety. Tell me what will be the fate of the American ballot-box, the ark of the American covenant, and I will tell you what will be the fate of this nation. Give the people once a year or once in four years an opportunity to express their political sentiments, and you practically avoid insurrection and revolution.

Either give them the ballot or they will take the sword. Without the ballot box there can be no free republicanism. Milton visiting in Italy noticed that on the sides of Vesuvius gardeners and farmers were at work while the volcano was in eruption, and he asked them if they were safe. "Yes," said the farmers and the gardeners, "it is safer all the danger is before the eruption, then comes earthquake and terror; but just as soon as the volcano begins to pour forth lava we all feel at rest." It is the suppression of political sentiment, the suppression of public opinion, that makes moral earthquake and national earthquake. Let public opinion pour forth, and that gives peace, and that gives peace, and that gives peace to good government. And yet, though the ballot box is the sacred chest and the ark of the American covenant, you know as well as I know it has its sworn antagonists, and I propose this morning in God's name, and as a Christian patriot, to set before you the names of some of the sworn enemies of this sacred chest, the ark of the American covenant, the ballot box.

First, I remark, ignorance is a mighty foe. O her in ings be equal, the more intelligence a man has the better he is qualified to exercise the right of suffrage. You have been ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty years studying

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, you have canvassed all the great questions about tariff and home rule and all the educational questions, and everything in American politics you are well acquainted with. You consider yourself competent to cast a vote in November, and you are competent. You will take your position in the line of electors, you will wait for your turn to come, the judge of election will announce your name, you will cast your vote and pass out. Well done.

But right behind you there will come a man who cannot spell the name of compeller, or attorney or mayor. He cannot write, or if he can write he uses a small "I" for the personal pronoun. He could not tell which side of the allegany mountains Ohio is. Educated, canary birds, educated horses know more than he. He will cast his vote and he will balance your vote. His ignorance is as mighty as your intelligence. That is not right. All men of fair mind will acknowledge that that is not right. Until a man can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and calculate the interest on the American debt, and know the difference between a republican form of government and a monarchy or a despotism, he is unfit to exercise the right of suffrage at any ballot-box between Key West and Alaska.

In 1872, in England, there were 2,000,000 children who ought to have been in school. There were only 1,233,000, in other words about 50 per cent; and of the 50 per cent, not more than 5 per cent, got anything worthy the name of an education. Now, take the foreign ignorance and add it to our

AMERICAN IGNORANCE, and there will be in November thousands and thousands of people who are no more qualified to exercise the right of suffrage

than to lecture on astronomy. How are these things to be corrected? By laws of compulsory education well executed. It is for a law which, after giving fair warning for a few years, shall make ignorance a crime. There is no excuse for ignorance on these subjects in this land, where the common schools make knowledge as free as the fresh air of heaven. I would have a board of examination seated beside the officers of registration, and let them decide whether the men who come up to vote have any capacity to be monarchs in a land where we are all monarchs. One of the most awful foes of the American ballot box to-day is popular ignorance. Educate the people, give them an opportunity to know and understand what they do. If they will not take the education, deny them the vote.

Another powerful enemy of this sacred chest, the ark of the American covenant, the ballot box, is spurious voting. In 1880, in Brooklyn, there were 1000 names recorded of persons who had no residence here, and if there were 1000 attempted fraudulent votes in the best city on the continent, what may we expect in cities not so fortunate? What a grand thing is the law of registration! Without it elections in this country would be a chaos. There must be a scrutiny on the subject. The law must have the keenest twigs for the neck of repeaters. Something more than slight due and short imprisonment. It is an attempt at the assassination of the republic when a man attempts to put in a spurious vote. In olden times when men held unholy hands on the ark of the covenant, they dropped down dead. Witness Uzza. And when men attempt to put unholy hands on the ballot box, the ark of the American covenant, THEY DESERVE EXTERMINATION.

Another powerful foe of this sacred chest is intimidation. Corporations sometimes demand that their employees vote in this and that way. It is a shameful thing. It is not positively in so many words demanded, but the employee understands that he will be frozen out of the establishment unless he votes as the firm do. So you can go into villages where there are establishments with hundreds and thousands of employees and having found out the politics of the head men in the factory, you can tell which way the election is going. Now, that is damnable. If in any precinct in the United States a man cannot vote as he pleases, there is something awfully wrong.

How do you treat that employee who votes differently from what you do? Oh, you say you do not interfere with his right of suffrage. But you call him into your private office, and you find fault with his work, and after a while you tell him there is an uncle, or an aunt, or a niece, or a nephew that must have that position. You do not say it is because he voted this or that way, but he knows and God knows it is. If that man has given to you in hard work an equivalent for the wages you pay him, you have no right to ask anything else of him. He has done his work, he did not sell you his political or religious principles. But you know as well as I do there are some times on that sacred chest, the ark of the American covenant, a shadow corporate or monopolistic.

I do not wonder at the vehemence of Lord Chief Justice Holt of England, when he said: "Let the people vote fairly. Interference with a man's vote is in behalf of this or that party. I give you notice that if an officer against the law come before me, I will

CHARGE THE JURY to make him pay well for it." No shadow platitocratic, or monopolistic, or despotic. Every man voting in his own way--God and his own conscience the only dictator.

Another powerful foe of that sacred chest, the ark of the American covenant, the ballot-box, is bribery. You know something of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that were expended to carry Indiana in 1880. You know something of the vast sums of money expended in Brooklyn and New York in other years to carry elections. Bribery is one of the disgrace of this country. And their will be more money used in bribery this autumn's election than in any previous election. It is often the case that a man is nominated for office with reference to his capacity to provide money for the elections or with reference to his capacity to command money from others. You know the names of men, who have at different times gone into the gubernatorial chair or congressional office buying their way all through. I tell you no news. Your patriotic heart has been pained again and again with it.

Very often it is not money that bribes, but it is office. "You make me President and I'll make you a Cabinet officer; you make me Governor and I'll make you Surveyor-General; you make me Mayor and I'll put you on the water board; you give me position and I'll give you position." That is the form of bribe often and often in these great cities. I do not say it is in our city, but you know again and again throughout the land there have been the forms of bribe offered. So it is often the case that by the time a man comes to an office to which he has been elected he is from the crown of head to the sole of foot mortgaged with pledges, and the man who goes to Albany or Washington

is applying for some position which was given away three months before the election. Two long lines of worm fence, one worm fence reaching to Albany and one worm fence reaching to Washington, and there are many citizens astride the fence, and they are equally poised, and they are waiting to see on which side there is most element, and on this side they get down. But bribery kicks both ways. It kicks the man that offers it and the man that takes it. Bribery to-day you will admit to be one of the mightiest foes of the American ballot box.

Another great enemy of that sacred chest is defamation of character. Can you find out from the newspapers when two men are running for office which is the best? How often in the autumnal elections the good man is denounced and the bad man applauded, so that you can come sometimes to no just opinion as to who is the best man, and there are hundreds and thousands of electors who go up to vote so utterly befogged they know not what they do. Is not that a fearful influence to be brought upon the ballot-box of this country? It is more so ever since the foundation of this government. Defamation of character.

Thomas Paine writes Washington a letter, and publishes it, saying: "Treachery in all private friendship and a hypocrite in public morals, the world will be puzzled to know whether we had better call you an impostor or an imposter, and whether you abandoned good morals or never had any." That is Thomas Paine's opinion of George Washington.

John Quincy Adams declared that he was soiled in regard to the SCANDALS AND ANATHEMAS indicted upon him by the fact that his

father, John Adams, had to go through the same process, and John Quincy Adams declared he really thought in the present election there were men who gave their entire time to manufacturing falsehood in regard to him. Martin Van Buren was always pictured as a rat. Thomas H. Benton and Amos Kendall were always pictured as robbers with battering rams breaking in the door of the United States bank.

On the day on which Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1801, the following appeared in the Sentinel at Boston: "Monumental inscription. Yesterday expired, deeply regretted by millions of grateful Americans, and by all good men, the Federal administration of the government of the United States, administered by Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Knox, Pickens, McHenry, Marshall and Stoddard; aged twelve years. His death was occasioned by the secret arts and open violence of foreign and domestic demagogues. As one tribute of gratitude in these times this monument to the talents and services of the deceased is raised by the Sentinel." Under such defamation as that, Thomas Jefferson went into exile.

My father told me that when Andrew Jackson was running for President of the United States, the whole land was flooded with coffin handbills--pictures of dead men, in allusion to the six deserters whom Andrew Jackson had shot, and all the pictures of those times represented Jackson as taking his office from the hand of the devil.

I saw at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, in a museum, a prominent paper of 1844, which spoke of Henry Clay as a gambler, a libertine, and a murderer; and the manner in which he was defamed and the outrages which were heaped upon him may be well guessed from Mr. Clay's eulogy of his native state, Kentucky. He said: "When I seemed to be assailed by all the rest of the world, she interposed her broad and impregnable shield, repelled

THE POISONED SHAFTS that were aimed for my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every malignant and unfounded aspersion." Defamation! It is the curse of the American ballot-box. Just as soon as in the great cities a man is put up for office he is made the target. The fact that he is up is prime facie evidence that he must be brought down. His private life and private life are scrutinized, and all the electric lights are turned on. How often it is that men have gone down under such things. In every autumnal election the air is filled with carrion crows scenting carcasses. Caw! Caw! Caw! There are newspapers in the United States that take wild license for liberty. They are filled with calumny. The editorial columns of such papers reek with it; their columns are sufficed with it. There are newspapers in the United States which in the great popular elections breakfast and dine and sup on indecency. They wallow in it. Swine like the mire. They give more for one quill full of it than a whole hoghead of decent product. There are in these great autumnal elections men sitting in editorial chairs who write with a quill, not plucked from the stupid goose, or the sublime eagle, but from a turkey buzzard! Grouse! Grouse! They tip the city sewer into their editorial inkstands. Defamation of character is one of the curses of the American ballot box to-day. In your great presidential elections who can tell from what he reads who is the best man to be elected? Bad men sometimes applauded, good men denounced.

Another powerful foe of the sacred chest, the ark of the American covenant, the ballot box, is the ROWDY AND DRUNKEN CAUCUS. The ballot-box does not give any choice to a man when the nominations are made in the back part of a grogery. When the elector comes up he has no choice between two evils. In some of the cities men have come to the ballot-box to vote, and have found both names such a noisy, greasy, and stenchful crew that they had no choice. Then they throw away their vote. Christian men of New York and Brooklyn, honorable men, patriotic men, go and take possession of the caucuses. First having saturated your pocket handkerchief with cologne, or some other disinfectant, go down to the caucus and take possession of it in the name of the Lord God Almighty and the American people, though after you come back you should have to hang your hat and coat on a line in the back yard for ventilation.

In some of the states politics have got so low that the nominees no more need choice. They are nominated by a bath tub. Some of the ballot-box from such men. Where is the David who will go forth and bring the ark of the covenant back from Kiriath-jearim? Do you not think politics have got to a pretty lowebb in our day when a Tweed could be sent to the Legislature of New York, and a John Morrissey, the prince of gamblers, could be sent to the American Congress?

Now, how are these things to be remedied? Some say by a property qualification. They say that if a man gets a certain amount of property--a certain amount of real estate--he is financially interested in good government, and he becomes

CAUTIOUS AND CONSERVATIVE. I reply, a property qualification would shut off from the ballot-box a great many of the best men in this land. Literary men are almost always poor. A pen is a good implement to make the world better, but it is a very poor implement to get a livelihood ordinarily. I have known scores of literary men who never owned a foot of ground and never will own a foot of ground until they get under it. Professors of colleges, teachers of schools, editors of newspapers, ministers of religion, qualified in every possible way to vote, yet no worldly success. There has been many a man who has not had a house on earth who will have a mansion in heaven.

There are many who through accidents of fortune have come to great success while they are pre-occupied in their stupidity, as profound in their stupidity as a man of large fortune with whom I was crossing the ocean, who told me he was going to see the dykes of Scotland! When a member of Congress asked a lady on her return from Europe if she had seen Mont Blanc, she replied: "Well, really, I don't know; is that in Europe?" Ignorance by the square foot. Property qualification will not do. The only way these evils will be eradicated will be by more thorough legal defense of the ballot box and a more thorough moralization and Christianization of the people. That ark of the covenant was carried into captivity to Kiriath-jearim, but one day the people looked on to a cart, and they put the ark on the cart, and the cart was taken to Jerusalem--the ark of the covenant coming with the shouting and thanksgiving

of the people. And though the American ballot box, the ark of the American covenant, our sacred chest, has been carried again and again into captivity by

FRAUD AND INDECENCY, and spurious voting, I believe it will be brought back yet by prayer and by Christian consecration, and will be set down in the midst of the temple of Christian patriotism. Whose responsibility? Yours and mine.

A poor soldier went to a hairdresser in London. He wanted to get back to the army. He had overrun his furlough, and he wanted some help to get back in quick transit. The money was given to the poor soldier, who said to the man who had offered the kindness: "I have nothing to give you in return but this little worn-out receipt for making black leg." He gave it, not thinking there was any value in it especially, and the man who took it did not suppose there was any special value in it; but it yielded the man who took it \$250,000, and was the foundation of one of the greatest estates in England. And that little vote, that insignificant vote which you take out of your pocket--insignificant in your sight and insignificant in the sight of others--may start an influence that will last all through the progress of this government.

I charge you then, as American citizens to remember your responsibility on the first Tuesday of November. It will begin early, the snow storm of suffrages. It will snow all day--snow on until noon, snow on until night. The flakes will fall in every town and village and neighborhood, the white flakes. The octogenarian will come up, his hand trembling, and with spectacles eye he will scrutinize the vote and drop it and pass on. The young man who has been waiting for his time will come up, and proudly and bashfully deposit his first vote and pass on. The capitalist will come up with his diamond finger and the laborer with his hard fist, and the one vote will be as good as the other. Snow storm of suffrages, and then these white flakes will be gathered together and compacted into an avalanche that will slide down in expression of the will of the people. Stand out of the way of it!

THE AWFUL SWEET of this white avalanche let political fraud go down a thousand feet under. You have not only a vote, you have a prayer. The prayer may be mightier than the vote. Oh, as citizens of this beautiful city, and of this state, and of this nation, let us do our whole duty. We cannot, under any other form of government than that which God has given us in this country. The stars on our flag are not the stars of a thickening night, but the stars sprinkled amid the bars of morning cloud. We are going to have one government on this entire continent. Let the despots of Asia keep their feet off the Pacific coast, and let the tyrannies of Europe keep their feet off the Atlantic coast. We are going to have one government. Mexico will follow Texas into the Union, and Christianity and civilization will stand side by side in the halls of the Montezumas. And if not in our day, then in the day of our children, Yucatan and Central America will come in dominion, while on the north Canada will be ours, not by conquest--oh, no, American and English swords may never clash blades--but we will woo our fair neighbor of the north, and then England will say to Canada: "You are old enough for the marriage day," and then, turning, will say: "Giant of the West, go take your bride." And men from Ball's bay to the Caribbean there will be one government under one flag, with one destiny--a free, undisputed, Christianized American continent. God save the city of Brooklyn! God save the Commonwealth of New York! God save this nation!

Seal of North Carolina. The Cur smoking Tobacco's coat of arms.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

October Cooler Than Usual with an Excess of Rain.

TEMPERATURE.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 1, 1888.

The month of October was cooler than usual in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, while it was slightly warmer than usual on the Pacific coast and plateau regions. The daily average temperature for the month in the central valleys, including the principal winter wheat states, was generally from 6 to 8 below the normal for the month.

About the same conditions prevailed in the middle Atlantic states and New England, while in the Gulf states, Georgia and Florida, the temperature was only from 2 to 4° lower than the normal. The movement of the front line to the southward was very slight during the month of October, and the greater portion of the Gulf states, Southern Georgia, and the whole of Florida continue south of the front line. Killing frosts were reported in North Carolina on the 22d, and in Tennessee on the 20th, and at earlier dates during the month in Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky.

PRECIPITATION.

During the month of October there has been an excess of precipitation over the greater portion of the southern, middle and New England states. Large excesses, ranging from three to four inches, occurred in South Carolina and Georgia, where large deficiencies in rainfall were previously reported. Large excesses also occurred in Southern Louisiana, where the rainfall for the season was largely above the normal. Throughout the lake region and the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, including Nebraska and the greater portion of Kansas, the rainfall for the month was less than usual. Over Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Southeastern Dakota and Eastern Nebraska about one-half the usual rainfall occurred.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather has been generally favorable for farm work in the winter wheat states and the rainfall for the month has doubtless assisted the winter wheat crop favorably. The rain in the southern portion of the Gulf states has improved the condition of growing crops in that section, although the reports indicate that generally the weather for the season has not been favorable for the cotton crop.

A. W. GENTRY, Chief Signal Officer.

Found Dead in a Field.

Special to the Gazette.

BONHAM, TEX., Nov. 3.--The body of Joe Vestal was found in a field to-day ten miles southwest of Bonham riddled with bullets, not less than five balls having passed through his body. It is supposed he

was killed some time last night in a fight. A pistol was found by his side. Vestal was a young man of 23 years, the son of a former merchant of Savoy, twelve miles west of this place. At present the case is shrouded in mystery, but the sheriff is endeavoring to get the murderer's clue.

Chew Oat Flour for sale by Joe H. Brown, agent.

His intelligent dog Johnny. Lewiston Journal.

I never allowed "Johnny" that was my dog's name--to lie on the sofa, and he, of course, would not try to as long as I was in the room. Even when I was out I did not mistrust the old fellow, and you may imagine my surprise when returning home one afternoon I found him lying quietly on the sofa and looking dejectedly at me. He received his punishment, and was apparently so disgusted that he did not touch a bit of his supper that night. I did not think any more of the event until a few days later, when, coming back at an unusual time, I found "Johnny" sleeping in his box and snoring. "What's up with you now?" I thought. I looked at the sofa but could see nothing suspicious. I moved my hand across it. "There, been again on P. old man, have you?" He did neither stir nor interrupt his snoring. I then ordered him to come to his box, and told him he was quite smart, but not enough so as to consider the animal heat his body had left on the sofa.

The following day I went away on purpose to see whether he would dare to try it again. My room was on the first floor and I had to go a little way through the garden before coming to the house. "Johnny" certainly could hear me when I came along the sandy path. This time, however, I hurried over the lawn after I had opened the gate and looked through the window. He probably thought, as he did not hear me come, I had remained at the gate, and so he carried out his preparations. Of course, he had been again on the sofa. What you think that animal was doing? He was standing with his fore paws on the sofa and blowing with all his might on the spot where he had been lying, to cool it off so that I could not feel it. Well, I let him blow a little while and then knocked at the window. "Enter a fish he ran into his box, and when I entered a minute or two later, he was sound asleep.

The "Moodus noises" have recommended up in Connecticut, and the good people of that village are kept perpetually on the edge of an earthquake scare by the subterranean rumblings and mutterings that sometimes jar their walls and jingle their crockery, and which come from out the bosom of a big hill on the Salmon river, about four miles from the Connecticut.

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COFFEE--Texas 20c per lb.

CHICKENS--Texas 20c per lb.

CANNED GOODS--Prices per case: Peaches, standard, 2 1/2; 3 1/2; 4 1/2; 5 1/2; 6 1/2; 7 1/2; 8 1/2; 9 1/2; 10 1/2; 11 1/2; 12 1/2; 13 1/2; 14 1/2; 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 20 1/2; 21 1/2; 22 1/2; 23 1/2; 24 1/2; 25 1/2; 26 1/2; 27 1/2; 28 1/2; 29 1/2; 30 1/2; 31 1/2; 32 1/2; 33 1/2; 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 121 1/2; 122 1/2; 123 1/2; 124 1/2; 125 1/2; 126 1/2; 127 1/2; 128 1/2; 129 1/2; 130 1/2; 131 1/2; 132 1/2; 133 1/2; 134 1/2; 135 1/2; 136 1/2; 137 1/2; 138 1/2; 139 1/2; 140 1/2; 141 1/2; 142 1/2; 143 1/2; 144 1/2; 145 1/2; 146 1/2; 147 1/2; 148 1/2; 149 1/2; 150 1/2; 151 1/2; 152 1/2; 153 1/2; 154 1/2; 155 1/2; 156 1/2; 157 1/2; 158 1/2; 159 1/2; 160 1/2; 161 1/2; 162 1/2; 163 1/2; 164 1/2; 165 1/2; 166 1/2; 167 1/2; 168 1/2; 169 1/2; 170 1/2; 171 1/2; 172 1/2; 173 1/2; 174 1/2; 175 1/2; 176 1/2; 177 1/2; 178 1/2; 179 1/2; 180 1/2; 181 1/2; 182 1/2; 183 1/2; 184 1/2; 185 1/2; 186 1/2; 187 1/2; 188 1/2; 189 1/2; 190 1/2; 191 1/2; 192 1/2; 193 1/2; 194 1/2; 195 1/2; 196 1/2; 197 1/2; 198 1/2; 199 1/2; 200 1/2; 201 1/2; 202 1/2; 203 1/2; 204 1/2; 205 1/2; 206 1/2; 207 1/2; 208 1/2; 209 1/2; 210 1/2; 211 1/2; 212 1/2; 213 1/2; 214 1/2; 215 1/2; 216 1/2; 217 1/2; 218 1/2; 219 1/2; 220 1/2; 221 1/2; 222 1/2; 223 1/2; 224 1/2; 225 1/2; 226 1/2; 227 1/2; 228 1/2; 229 1/2; 230 1/2; 231 1/2; 232 1/2; 233 1/2; 234 1/2; 235 1/2; 236 1/2; 237 1/2; 238 1/2; 239 1/2; 240 1/2; 241 1/2; 242 1/2; 243 1/2; 244 1/2; 245 1/2; 246 1/2; 247 1/2; 248 1/2; 249 1/2; 250 1/2; 251 1/2; 252 1/2; 253 1/2; 254 1/2; 255 1/2; 256 1/2; 257 1/2; 258 1/2; 259 1/2; 260 1/2; 261 1/2; 262 1/2; 263 1/2; 264 1/2; 265 1/2; 266 1/2; 267 1/2; 268 1/2; 269 1/2; 270 1/2; 271 1/2; 272 1/2; 273 1/2; 274 1/2; 275 1/2; 276 1/2; 277 1/2; 278 1/2; 279 1/2; 280 1/2; 281 1/2; 282 1/2; 283 1/2; 284 1/2; 285 1/2; 286 1/2; 287 1/2; 288 1/2; 289 1/2; 290 1/2; 291 1/2; 292 1/2; 293 1/2; 294 1/2; 295 1/2; 296 1/2; 297 1/2; 298 1/2; 299 1/2; 300 1/2; 301 1/2; 302 1/2; 303 1/2; 304 1/2; 305 1/2; 306 1/2; 307 1/2; 308 1/2; 309 1/2; 310 1/2; 311 1/2; 312 1/2; 313 1/2; 314 1/2; 315 1/2; 316 1/2; 317 1/2; 318 1/2; 319 1/2; 320 1/2; 321 1/2; 322 1/2; 323 1/2; 324 1/2; 325 1/2; 326 1/2; 327 1/2; 328 1/2; 329 1/2; 330 1/2; 331 1/2; 332 1/2; 333 1/2; 334 1/2; 335 1/2; 336 1/2; 337 1/2; 338 1/2; 339 1/2; 340 1/2; 341 1/2; 342 1/2; 343 1/2; 344 1/2; 345 1/2; 346 1/2; 347 1/2; 348 1/2; 349 1/2; 350 1/2; 351 1/2; 352 1/2; 353 1/2; 354 1/2; 355 1/2; 356 1/2; 357 1/2; 358 1/2; 359 1/2; 360 1/2; 361 1/2; 362 1/2; 363 1/2; 364 1/2; 365 1/2; 366 1/2; 367 1/2; 368 1/2; 369 1/2; 370 1/2; 371 1/2; 372 1/2; 373 1/2; 374 1/2; 375 1/2; 376 1/2; 377 1/2; 378 1/2; 379 1/2; 380 1/2; 381 1/2; 382 1/2; 383 1/2; 384 1/2; 385 1/2; 386 1/2; 387 1/2; 388 1/2; 389 1/2; 390 1/2; 391 1/2; 392 1/2; 393 1/2; 394 1/2; 395 1/2; 396 1/2; 3